The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

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☞ *The Editor of this Gazette is sorry to have occasion so frequently to request those in arrears for subscription, to make payment.— His patience and forbearance will soon be exhausted unless a more prompt attention is paid to his requests, and, however disagreeable, he will be under the necessity of resorting to compulsive measures with those who do not speedily discharge their accounts. The Editor still wishes to believe, that this inattention to his requests is more owing to forgetfulness than a determination not to pay, therefore, with a view to give every one a fair chance, he will wait until the* FIRST *of* JANUARY, 1802, *after that time, those who know themselves to be in arrears, will do well to keep a good look out.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year— One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded. [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

ISAAC GREGG,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a fresh supply of

NEW GOODS,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, among which are, a well chosen assortment of the best London Superfine BROADCLOTHS, SECOND CLOTHS, &c. also, CHINTZES, and CALICOES of the most handsome and new est figures, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, 18th November, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be [illegible] for good Beeswax, Peltries, Country Linn[illegible] &c.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received, and are now opening a neat and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching Season, which they are determined to sell, as usual, at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, 17th November, 1801.

N. B. They continue to keep a very handsome assortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the best quality.

THE subscribers having closed their partnership, are desirous to have all their accounts settled—they call ONCE MORE upon those indebted to them to make payment.

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, November 4, 1801.

N. B. The business is continued and a fresh supply of GOODS just opened, by

EBENEZER DENNY.

JOHN HANNAH,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mr. M'Knight, taylor, in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets, and next house to the Store of Mr. John Irwin. He hopes from his experience in the above business, and having laid in a stock of the best materials, and from his attention and desire to please, he will give general satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1801.

N. B. Two or Three good Journeymen will meet with a good and steady seat of work, by an early application.

Public Notice.

THE partnership of MARON and SHARP, late Storekeepers in this place, is dissolved, and their books, notes and accounts left in my hands for collection. All persons indebted to them are requested to make payment to me immediately, otherwise suits will be commenced in a very short period from the date of this notice.

JOHN WILKINS.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1801.

Strayed or Stolen out of the

subscriber's pasture on the Coal-Hill, one mile from Pittsburgh, on the night of the 16th of October last, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen hands and three inches high, a natural trotter, blind of the right eye, and a lump on the side of his belly, occasioned by the stroke of a cow.— Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and if stolen, and the thief brought to conviction, TWENTY DOLLARS and reasonable charges paid by

HENRY BELTZHOOVER.

November 12, 1801.

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber living in Unity township, Westmoreland county, on the 14th of October inst. a MOUSE COLOURED DUN MARE, with an eel back. She has a scar on the right eye-lid, occasioned by a cut. She is about 12 years old, and a natural trotter. She is about 13 or 14 hands high. Any person that informs where she is, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home.

HENRY SPOON.

October 13, 1801.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

A LARGE two story Frame House, situate on the bank of the Monongahela river, at the corner of Ferry Street, now occupied by the subscriber. There is a convenient Kitchen adjoining the house, together with a good garden and Stable. The House is in complete repair, being lately new painted. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JOHN NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801.

FROM THE BALANCE.

HISTORY presents a melancholy picture of man.—He is either the *hammer* or the *anvil;* he is either smiting or smitten; oppressing or oppressed. On one side you behold the iron hand of despotism pressing down its wretched vassals and using them as beasts of burden. You see the privileged *few* lording it over the *many*, eating the fruit of their labour, and rioting in their misery and tears. With horror you turn from the dismal spectacle; and, on the other hand, beholding a nation rising indignant, breaking its chains, and declaring itself free. The benevolent heart exults: but alas! it soon finds occasion to droop and sicken.— Factions arise; demagogues lift aloft their gigantic heads and sound their pharisaical trumpet; the cool voice of reason is little heard and less minded; cunning and violence prevail over wisdom and honesty, and the people, duped by crafty appeals to their passions and avarice, are caught, like silly fishes, in a net. In the mean time, the most deserving characters are hissed off the stage. Venerable patriots, sage civilians and brave generals, who had devoted themselves to the interest of their country, and grown grey in its service, are loaded with public scorn, and, in instances not a few, are made to suffer confiscation of estate, imprisonment, banishment, and even death itself.

So it was in the free states of Judea, Greece and Rome. In perusing the annals of the *latter*, we find Camillus, invoking the gods, to witness the ingratitude of his country.— We see Coriolanus, another patriot and benefactor of the Republic, bidding adieu to his mother, wife and children, and driven into perpetual banishment. We behold Scipio, one of the wisest and bravest of generals, who had repulsed and subdued the invaders of his country, and greatly extended the Roman power, both in Asia and Africa as well as Europe; we behold him stripped of his honours, slandered and persecuted by men, who envied his greatness, and neglected and abandoned by the people, in whose service he had employed his brilliant talents and consumed his life. Such ingratitude gives a more painful wound than a serpent's tooth. The soul of Scipio was so deeply stung by it, that he retired indignantly from Rome to Linternum and directed his domestics to bury him there; alledging an unwillingness to be interred in a country, where he had been used with such base and black ingratitude. Cicero, the famous orator, statesman and patriot, bitterly experienced the unthankful requitals of the Republic, which he had faithfully served and even saved from ruin. Through his paternal care and vigilance, Rome was delivered from the horrid conspiracy of Cataline and his vile accomplices, who had planned and were nearly executing a general massacre and conflagration. While the danger and deliverance were fresh in their minds, the Roman people paid to Cicero a homage, that was but little short of adoration. They saluted him as the father of his country; they proclaimed him their deliverer and saviour! Mothers poured their blessings upon his head, while clasping to their breasts the infants, that were rescued by him from death. The whole body of the Senate and the knights conducted him through the streets in triumph: and, in the mean time, the streets were illuminated, that the women and children at the windows and tops of houses might see him pass. Cicero seems to have been nearly intoxicated with these public plaudits. His heart, which was too susceptible of flattery, danced in unison with the acclamations of the people: and though he had read the history of the Grecian commonwealths and might have learned from thence the fickleness of popular favour, he trusted in its continuance, with a confidence which soon deceived him.— Within a few years, the plaudits of the populace were succeeded by their bitter execrations. The enemies of Cicero had marked him for their victim, and every man and woman seemed ready to supply a faggot for his execution!—While he was traduced and persecuted by some of the vilest of the wretches; while the populace, who turn as easily as a *vane* turns by the wind, loaded him with curses and vented their threats, his pretended friends forsook and shunned him, as the wounded deer is avoided by the herd; thus menaced and abandoned, the fallen statesman was obliged to flee from the city in fear of his life. He that had saved the city from conflagration and massacre, was stripped of the best of his possessions and driven away with ignominy into exile.

Bitter experience *then* taught him, that building his hopes upon popular favour was building upon a *bog;* and his extreme dejection in this reverse of fortune was the natural consequence of his having prized the applauses of the multitude infinitely above their real value.

HISTORICUS.

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

Sentence of the Court Martial pronounced in the trial of Captain GEORGE LITTLE.

The Court, having heard all the evidence, and prisoners's defence, *maturely* and *seriously* considered the whole, are unanimously of opinion, that the charges are *malicious* and *ill-founded*

The court do, therefore unanimously and honorably acquit the said Captain GEORGE LITTLE of the several articles contained in the charge against him; and he is hereby *fully* and *honourably acquitted* accordingly.

Dated on board the Constitution, September 7, 1801.

Signed, S. NICHOLSON, President.
SILAS TALBOT,
STEPHEN DECATUR,
ALEXANDER MURRY,
EDWARD PREBLE.
JOHN MULLOWNY,
THOMAS ROBINSON,
HUGH G. CAMPBELL,
CYRUS TALBOT.

GEORGE BLAKE, acting as Judge Advocate on the occasion.

Navy Department September 25, 1801.

The Act of Congres for the better government of the Navy of the United States, declares, that no person of the navy shall pillage prisoners on board a prize, on pain of such punishment as a Court Martial shall adjudge. In the foregoing case, among several unimportant informal allegations, there is a charge of pillage exhibited against Capt. Little, and it was for the trial of this charge, principally, that the Court Martial was constituted. Not only the honor of the Nation, but the honor of this officer, was deeply implicated, and therefore, called for such a solemn investigation. In this trial, it was the government that was the party prosecuting. The prisoners, were only as the informing witnesses in a criminal prosecution. The prisoners, in legal contemplation, are not, neither were they, in the contemplation of government, considered parties. They could not have been in any degree benefited by a sentence against Capt. Little, because a court martial is not competent to decree a restoration of any property alledged to have been pillaged. It is only competent in such a trial to pass a sentence of acquittal or punishment.

The evidence adduced in this trial clearly proves that the prisoners on board the prize have been pillaged. It is apparent, that watches, rings and buckles, constituting a part of the dress of the prisoners have been pillaged from them by some persons belonging to the Boston frigate; that these articles, at the time of taking them, were not deemed, even by the person who took them lawful prize; that they were not reported to the officers of the Admiralty Court as liable to be adjudicated and condemned, that they have not at any time since, been produced; and that no kind of satisfactory information has yet been given respecting them. But, from the face of the proceeding of the Court Martial, it does appear, that the orders issued by capt. Little were perfectly correct and legal; that he was not, in any degree, a party in this mean and disgraceful pillage, and that the charge against him has no evidence, positive or presumptive, to support it. I, therefore, do approve, of the sentence of acquittal pronounced by the Court Martial on his trial.

RT. SMITH,
Secretary of the Navy.

The aforegoing are true copies from the originals on file in Navy Department.

CH. W. GOLDSBOROUGH.

The trial of Captain Little, on charges alledged against him by the officers of the French corvette *Le Berceau*, has excited much sensibility in the breast of every real friend to the American navy. It has been considered a "new thing under the sun," for a brave humane officer, without the least previous investigation by the government under which he serves, to be deprived of his SWORD, and his SUIT, and compelled to stand a public trial, on the bare complaint of the prisoners he had just captured—whose characters were known to be infamous, and whose conduct to several Americans vessels had been proved on oath to have been little better than that of pirates. Yet such things have we seen!—And on the complaint of such men, has a gallant Naval Commander been subjected to the ignominy of arrest and trial—whether from a desire to *rescue the American navy from the suspicion of reproach—or from an undue attachment to the French Republic*, let the manly good sense of the American public determine—after taking into view past transactions and professions and perusing carefully the letter of the *Secretary of the Navy* on the subject. Capt. Little however, has stood the ordeal, and has brought forth the weight of his reputation undiminished. From the trial it appears that the French invention produces the following charges against him:—"1st. *Taking money from the prisoners*—2d. *Taking other articles.* 3d. *Indecent conduct in searching them.* 4th. *Cruelty in the mode of confiscating and supporting them* 5th *Kidnapping a part of the crew.*"—But it will give pleasure to the public to learn that not one syllable of these charges was founded on truth; on the contrary they appear to have organized in malice towards an officer who had arrested the piratical career of the complainants; and in the expectation that the government would be more ready to punish than countenance an act so degrading to the French Republic as the capture of a national corvette. The sentence of the Court Martial is as full and explicit evidence of the falsehood and malice in the charges, as it is honourable to Capt. Little.

But the Secretary of the Navy, instead of rejoicing as one would suppose an American Secretary would, at the acquittal of a meritorious commander from the most infamous charges; it would seem, because the calumniators were Frenchmen, that the Secretary had laboured to find language to express his

disappointment that he was not convicted; and as he could not, in face of the honorable acquittal of the Court fix the stigma of "pillage," on Capt. LITTLE, very adroitly transfers the infamous charge to the gallant ship's crew of the *Boston*. Thus our brave tars are rewarded.

The *Secretary of the Navy* admits, that no part of the charges against Captain LITTLE were proven. Such being the case it was his duty to have approved the sentence in as honorable a manner as he could. Instead of which we find him echoing and re-echoing the French charges of pillage, as warmly as if he were Secretay of the French navy. In the name of duty and honor, what has the bold assertion of the Secretary, that American seamen have been guilty of "MEAN AND DISGRACEFUL PILLAGE," to do with the simple act of approbating a sentence which declares Capt. LITTLES innocence? What has the one, if even true, to do with the other? Would not such a charge, made at such a time and in such a manner, appear to have come with more consistency from Citizen CLEMENT, than from an American officer to whom the honor of our gallant seamen is committed?

[*Columbian Centinel.*]

BY TUESDAY's MAIL.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC. INTELLIGENCE.

LYONS, *September* 9.

GENERAL Piston, the commander of the 19th military division, set out with 30 troopers, to meet the 1st regiment of artillery on its march from Pont-Beau-Voisin. He read to the regiment the Proclamation of the First Consul, and the several decrees of government; after which each company marched for its respective destination. He selected 25 of the subalterns, and sent them with the colours of the regiment to Paris. The armourers who were accused of being the ringleaders in the mutiny of Turin, were put under arrest.

The soldiers seemed affected by the proclamation which was read to them; and displayed a sensibility worthy of French soldiers, whom disaffection may for a moment mislead, but who are alive to the sentiments of honor, and the voice of their country.

PROCLAMATION.

Buonaparte, First Consul, to the soldiers of the first regiment of Artillery.

Paris, August 25.

Soldiers—Your Conduct in the citadel of Turin has been heard of in every part of Europe. Our enemies rejoiced at seeing you disobedient to orders and guilty of crimes. A feeling of profound sorrow in the hearts of our fellow citizens proceeded the cry of vengeance. You have performed great service—your are covered with honorable wounds: you have received them in advancing the glory of the Republic—she has triumphed over her enemies, and holds the first rank among nations. But what avails such greatness, if her undisciplined children allow themselves to be guided by the unbridled passions of wretches! You entered a fortress in a disorderly and tumultuous manner; violating every regulation, and without paying any respect to the flag of the French people, which was flying there. You killed the brave officer charged with its defence; you marched over his dead body; you are all guilty. The officers who could not preserve you from such misconduct, are unworthy of commanding you. The colours which you deserted, and which were unable to rally you, shall be suspended in the Temple of Mars, and covered with funeral crape. Your corps is dissolved. Soldiers! You are to enter into new corps; in them give proofs of a strict discipline. Endeavour that it may be said of you, "It was necessary to make an example of them; but they still are what they have been, *the brave and good children of their country.*

(Signed) BUONAPARTE,
First-Consul.

This Proclamation was accompanied by four decrees, two of which relate to the disbanding and recomposition of the 1st regiment of artillery, and the other two to the repeal of the mutineers, and the erection of a statue to the memory of citizen Jaquemain, chief of battalion, who was killed by them at the drawbridge of the citadel of Turin.

WEYMOUTH, *September* 17.

When the last post left Vienna, the state office was on the eve of publishing an address and admonition to the inhabitants of Vienna, exhorting them to behave quietly on the arrival of the new French ambassador, and not to molest in any manner, or by words or gestures, the ambassador himself, or any person belonging to his suite, under pain of being dealt with as disturbers of the public tranquility. The inhabitants of Vienna are also desired in the same paper not to oppose the affixing of the arms of the French Republic, if it should take place.

FALMOUTH, *September* 15.

Arrived late this evening the American ship Martyr, Captain Cochran, from St. Sebastian, 8 days passage, in ballast, for the East-Indies; she brings an account, that two days prior to her sailing from thence accounts were received that the Spanish troops and inhabitants had risen on the French troops, being much dissatisfied with their conduct, and that 80 of the latter were killed.

VIENNA, *September* 9.

An approaching change in the Ministry was talked of several days since. This has now taken place, but its proves to be of a different kind from what was expected, as it only relates to the Privy Council, which hitherto consisted of six ministers of State and four Counsellers whose employments were seperate, and who ever conferred together on public affairs. This Council has been abolished, or rather it has received another form, and will now discuss all affairs in the presence of his Imperial Majesty. The number of Members is limited to four, at the head of whom is the Archduke Charles, as President of the Aulic Council of war; next to him is Count Coliowrath, as Minister for the affairs of the Interior.—The third Member is Count Trautmansdorff; and the fourth Count Louis de Cobentzel.

HANOVER, *September* 15.

Count Munster and Mr. Paller, secretary of the legation, left this place yesterday for London, and it is universally thought that their mission relates to our present political situation.

The following is the proclamation lately issued by our government:

September 2, 1801.

The troops of his Russian majesty being authorized to occupy a part of the German Dominions of his Britannic Majesty, it follows that according to established rules and privileges, these troops must have safe conduct as long as they are allowed to continue in their quarters here. In pursuance of this it is ordered and commanded to all subjects of his Britannic majesty in all his German dominions, under penalty of imprisonment, not to give occasion, in any manner whatever to desertion among the Prussian troops, during their occupation of the said German dominions, and particularly on their intended evacuation; but to give notice where such deserters are to be found; if possible to take them up, and to deliver them to their nearest commanding officer, or to our nearest magistrate.

This it to be noticed and strictly observed by all servants of the government, to be printed and affixed in all places of public resort.

(*Signed*) *KIETMANSEGG.*

(Private Correspondence,)

BERLIN, *September* 12.

The intercourse of our Court with foreign powers has still the character of a good understanding, however multifarious and important the circumstances may be on which negociations have been opened. Delays have indeed arisen with the ministry of Buonaparte, which, however, are so far removed, that no breach of friendship can thence result; and a well founded hope may be entertained that the present harmony will continue. To this the way is particularly opened by the concessions on our side, that the grand Duke of Tuscany, under certain conditions, stipulated in our court, shall be indemnified in Germany. The notification of the result of the negociation on the subject of the indemnification of the House of Orange, in which France has been the mediator, is looked for with impatience.—After the removal of the first great difficulties which presented themselves, the business will be concluded to the satisfaction of the parties. But as this is connected with other indemnifications, and concerns the taking possession of new countries the Convention will not be made publickly known till, these measures take place and then a formal renunciation of the Stadtholdership by the House of Orange, will be published.

In the affairs of Italy we have an interest in common with Russia, particularly in favour of the King of Sardinia. On the other hand the Ruffian Court interests itself in the Electorate of Hanover, and the evacuation of it by our troops. His Majesty, however still delays this evacuation, which England labours to obtain, because, till the complete conclusion of the German territorial arrangements, the occupation of the territory of Hanover is a measure of political precaution. In the mean time, new contracts for provisioning the Prussians troops in Hanover till the month of October are concluded. About that period his majesty's Ambassador to the Court of London, Baron Jacobi Klost, who had quitted that situation on leave, and is now at the baths at Tripolitz, but more on account of the aukward situation in which he would have found himself, in that present circumstances, at London than for the restoration of health, will again return to the British Court.

It is said, that the Prussian troops in this place, from South Prussia and Silesia, will remain here till every thing is arranged for acting as circumstances may require.

UPPER RHINE, *September* 12.

According to a new ordinance, published in Belgium, all contributions are to be paid up, without fail by the end of the month,—As these were before paid at intermediate times, and commonly every half year, many persons are inclined to infer, that a change is approaching in that country.

According to a private letter from Paris, the Preliminaries of peace proposed by England, consist of 21 articles, which were considered on this 4th instant, in the council of State, at which Buonaparte himself presided. The fifth article (according to this letter) is in substance, that the "Prussian trops shall evacuate the Hanoverian territory within six weeks, and the French troops Belgium."

It is however much doubted whether France will consent in any manner to give up Belgium.

LONDON, *September* 24.

By recent accounts from Italy, it appears that the French have not yet given up the belief of the possibility of relieving Menou's army. It is reported, however, that instead of reinforceing him by troops sent directly to Egypt, which they have so repeatedly found impracticable, they mean to relieve him by forcing the Porte to withdraw the Turkish forces from Egypt, in which case they would only have the English to contend with in that quarter. The means intended for the accomplishment of this object is an attack upon the Imperial Ottoman dominions in Europe, for which 40,000 French troops are assembled in different Italian ports, under the command of Gen. Murat, brother-in-law of the First Consul, from whence they expect to be able to effect a passage (probably by the Adriatic) in spite of all our watching and naval superiority.

By Count Walmoden, just arrived from Hanover, we understand government has received official intelligence that the king of Prussia has consented to withdraw his troops from that Electorate, in consequence of the remonstrance of the emperor of Russia.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed the Earl of Londonderry to be the Governor of the county of Down.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the admiralty from Lord Cornwallis, dated last Sunday, off Brest. The combined squadron in the outer road had made no movements of importance during the preceding week. The master of a small coasting vessel, captured by one of our look-out frigates, had communicated intelligence that the Spanish officers and seamen at Brest were much discontented at their situation, and it was understood they would not act with the French fleet, if even both squadrons had a favourable opportunity of putting to sea.

The strictest measures of defensive precaution continue to be observed at Dover.—Outline and inline piquets, consisting of about 200 men, are mounted every evening at 7 o'clock, and continue till 5 in the morning; and the castle contains at present six months provision for two or three thousand men.

SALEM, *November* 9.

Arrived on Friday morning last, the fast-sailing ship America, Capt. John Crowninshield, from the Isle of France and Sumatra, after a passage of 95 days from the latter Island. The America belongs to George Crowninshield and Sons, and has performed a circuitous voyage to the East-Indies in 253 days and was embargoed at the Isle of France upwards of 30 days of that time. It was reported at the Isle of France, that the British Government at Madras had condemned an American ship, commanded by Stephen Minot, of Boston, under the pretence that she had been trading in India, contrary to the British treaty.

The two French ships, sent out by the present Government of France to proceed round the world upon discoveries, had been at the Isle of France; and after having taken in refreshments, had gone on their voyage; it was conjectured that they intended to circumnavigate the Globe in an Eastern Direction.

Captain Crowninshield, while at the Isle of France was politely treated by the inhabitants, who appeared generally pleased that the intercourse was again open with the United States. The embargo of 30 days which he sustained, was put on in consequence of two English Men of War appearing off the Island, where they remained some time, and captured all the Danish and Hamburgh Vessels which were bound to the Island.

Captain C. off the Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 8, past a fleet of 8 sail of English Indiamen, standing to the Westward. Next day saw a small ship standing to the Eastward—supposed to be an American, bound to the Cape.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW-YORK, *November* 14.

Late last evening arrived the ship Arethusa, captain Bunker, in 45 days from Bristol. The latest papers are to the 25th of September, which have been exclusively received at the office of the Daily Advertiser.—By these it appears that while the

INVASION OF ENGLAND.

is still seriously meditated on the one hand, the most active preparations are making on the other to meet with firmness and decision effect the impending storm. We see nothing to sanction the report of

MR. PITT's

resuming the ministerial reins, except a paragraph or two hinting that some diplomatic changes are in contemplation, which will bring some of those Statesmen who are now in retirement, again on the stage.—Notwithstanding this insinuation, the last advices we see of Mr. Pitt is that he had gone into the country on a shooting party with some friends. Although the dissolution of the Northern League greatly disconcerted the schemes which the court of

MALMAISON

had formed to cripple the trade and humble the maratime power of England, and the reduction of Cairo still more mortified the pride of Bonaparte, and endangers the total loss of Egypt—he yet, it seems is projecting new plans of alarm to England, and of aggrandizement for his already over grown Empire.

Obedient to his peremptory command

MENOU

has rejected a second summons to surrender Alexandria, and has proclaimed his unalterable purpose of holding that fortress as long as he has a Frenchman left to point a cannon. He is no doubt fortified in this daring resolution by the secret hope of relief; and the hope perhaps may yet be realized—not indeed by any immediate succours, but a diversion of the Turkish forces in Egypt—For this purpose it seems 40,000 French troops have been assembled in different parts of Italy, under the command of General Murat, the brother-in-law of Buonaparte, who are destined, it is said, for a direct attack on the very heart of the Ottoman Empire. The passage is short and easy across the Adriatic—and if this expedition does take place it will be followed probably by more than the recal of the turkish troops; but also by the fall of Constantinople and the complete dismemberment of the Turkish Dominions.

With respect to the interesting subject of the

GERMAN SECULARIZATIONS

the courts of Berlin, Vienna and Paris, seem to be pretty well agreed, and the deliberations of the Diet are drawing to a speedy and amicable close.

We are pleased to see that by a late decree of the French Government the unhappy list of

FRENCH EMIGRANTS

has undergone a further reduction—and of 40,000 all are struck off the black catalogue except about 10,000

NEW IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

has already been commenced with great vivacity. The members seem to feel pretty strongly the symptoms of dissolution, and making suitable preparations to give in their *great accounts.*

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 11.

SPANISH ATROCITY.

The veracity of statement respecting the imprisonment of the American Consul at St. Jago de Cuba, has been denied by some, and doubted by many.—In addition to the information we have already published on this infamous and outrageous transaction, we subjoin an extract of a letter received in this city, from the most respectable and authentic source. It will appear from this, that the fact, as heretofore stated, is substantially true; and that it was accompanied with every circumstance of indignity and violence towards the authority of the United States. It is not a personal affair of the Consul—It is a daring attack on an *official character*, esteemed, in all civilised countries, inviolable, and free from arrest, except upon a charge of some capital offence.

We learn also, that American property in that Island is in universal jeopardy—that the American character is contemned and abused—and that, generally, a marked and barbarous hostility to our rights and interests is every where prevalent.

It is impossible to impute the present conduct of the Spanish nation and its agents to any plausible or equitable motives. A system of warfare, the most insulting and savage, is adopted by them—not in St. Jago de Cuba alone—not only at Algeziras—It extends, with equal virulence and atrocity, to every spot of territory, in which Americans unfortunately fall into their power. It is practised either in open contempt of the law of nations, or under the fraudulent master of unjust requisitions. We trust, and sincerely hope, that such outrages, committed under the very nose of our government, will not long escape deserved retribution.

Extract of a letter from St. Jago de Cuba, dated *October* 5.

"On the 18th ult. by order of the Governor and Council of this place, (who were demanded by their superior the Intendant General of the Island, residing at Havanna) the stores, dwelling-house, and office of the American Consul, were closed—the keys taken possession of by the Government—his person arrested, and thrown into the common prison."

We may speedily expect a "new order of things" in France. Gen. Murat (brother-in-law to Buonapaste) publishes to the world his respect for monarchical principles; and M. Pichon, French Charge des affairs to the United States, publicly denounces report of his having given encouragement to the circulation of Godwin's works, as a reproach on his character. These things bode well to state and church in France.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *November* 27, 1801.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, are to meet at the City of Washington, on the first Monday in December next—and

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, are to meet at Lancaster on the first Tuesday in the same month.

FROM THE BALANCE.

ASTONISHING effects are produced by the busy little creature, *man*, when he is so situated that his energies are drawn forth and directed to the best advantage.—He turns a wilderness into fruitful fields and gardens; he masters the Leviathan in its own element, traverses the vast ocean and binds together the most distant nations, in the golden chain of commerce.

But he is a proud little animal, and as selfish as he is proud; and, therefore, his powers and his spirit become torpid, unless his situation gives him to feel a degree of independence; and also unless he can appropriate to himself the fruits of his own earnings. The meaning of the word *mine* is learnt in infancy; it is imbibed, as it were, with the mother's milk: and the desire of appropriating the means of enjoyment to *one's own dear self*, is, in a general view, the great spring of human industry. When man labors for himself and is secured in the exclusive right of his earnings, he feels a powerful stimulus to action. And this is the favourable situation of New-England. In the country of *real freedom* the husbandman acknowledges no landlord, but the Lord of all. His heart is not withered, nor his arm palsied by the corroding consideration that he holds his farm merely by the feeble tenure of a *life-lease*; and that, when he dies, his widow and fatherless children must abandon their home and be cast houseless upon the world.

Very different and highly pleasing ideas arise in his mind. "These acres (he says in his heart) are *mine*—the fee of them is in me and my heirs forever. I shall exclusively reap the benefit of the improvements, which may be effected by my industry.—Every building that I erect, every rod of ground that I subdue and enrich, every tree I plant, every seed I put into the earth will turn to my own advantage. When I die, my children will inherit this spot of ground; and the marks of my prudent industry will help to keep me in their memory. Pointing with their hand, they will say to each other and to the stranger, "These trees our father planted;—this orchard he grafted:—this garden he laid out and fertilized;—these meadows and fields he freed from bushes and enriched." Such reflections and anticipations, while they gladden the heart, do also nerve the arm and make it strong to labor.

In New-England, the habit of industry is formed in *early life*. The children *there* are not dandled in the lap of sloth and served by slaves:—they are taught betimes to serve and help themselves.

Massachusetts, in particular, has NO SLAVES. Happy people!—Foremost in the American Revolution, you venerate its principles and give to others the liberty that you claim for yourselves.—*Human flesh* is not bought and sold in your markets.—No hapless African is bound by your yoke, or bleeds under your scourge.—In the mean time, your children are not taught a *negroish* dialect and manner: their bodies are not enervated, nor their minds poisoned by the company of slaves. They are nursed by the *free-born*, and from their early years, their faculties are gradually drawn into action.

VIATOR.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Printing Business, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Allegheny County, to wit:
List of Causes set down for Trial at December Term, 1801.

Adam Burchfied	vs	William Fulton
William Fulton	vs	Adam Burchfield
Lessee of Robert Morris	vs	Samuel Stoops and John Curry
Same	vs	Robert Hall
Same	vs	Stephen Hall
Same	vs	James Hall
Same	vs	John Harbeson
Same	vs	William Harbeson
Same	vs	William Hultz
Same	vs	Abraham Freyer
Lessee of James Hamilton	vs	James Crawford et al.
Thomas Lee	vs	John Boone
William Rowley	vs	John St. Clair
Go. M'Cully's adms.	vs	Wm. Butler's exrs.
Joseph Springer	vs	John Thompson
David Springer	vs	William Myers
Wm. Brown, jr. ass.	vs	Joseph Hennon
Les. of Mich. Kunkle	vs	John Anderson
Les. of Martin Foutz	vs	Robert Kennedy, jr.
Lessee of Jacob Dickhart	vs	Robert, Andrew & Wm. Kennedy
Les. of John Fulton	vs	James Gulfy
Les. of W. Larwill	vs	William Gazzam
John Webster	vs	John Snearly
William Irwin	vs	Michael Jones
Devrx. Smith's exrs.	vs	Wm. Butler's exrs.
John Taylor for &c.	vs	H. and A. Beans
John Fraires for &c.	vs	Same
F. Findley, a negro	vs	James Babee
I. & A. Powers	vs	Step. M'Conoghey
Dan. M'Dermot, ass.	vs	John M'Dermot
Peacock & Wrenshall	vs	Nathan Gregg
Lessee of Arthur Gardner	vs	George Vallandigham et al.
Lessee of Robert M'Dowell	vs	Sarah Kuykendal et al.
William Dunning	vs	David Mead
Andrew Johnston	vs	John Sprott, Esq.
Commonwealth	vs	Morrow Lowrey
James Patterson	vs	Caleb Plumb
Robert Callender	vs	Alexander Spiers
William Trimble	vs	W. Montgomery &c.
Martin Swatzwelders exers.	vs	William Green
Arthur Gardner	vs	Henry Kuykendall
Same	vs	Ezekiel Jones
Same	vs	John Jones
Simon Small	vs	William Amberson
Jas. & Jos. Patterson	vs	Dunning M'Nair
Dunning M'Nair	vs	Nicholas Whitinger
Henry Westbay	vs	Samuel Graham
Les. of Alex. Logan	vs	Barnet Gilleland
Frederick Keller	vs	Matthias Hooks
John Wilkins, jr.	vs	John Cheney
Step. Wiley qui tam	vs	William Cecil
Daniel M'Millen	vs	Peter Loutzenheizer
John Veal	vs	John White
Robert Galbraith	vs	James Goudy
Joseph Scott's adms.	vs	Sam. & Jas. Sample
Les. of John Brown	vs	William M'Junkins
Thos. M'Kee, Esq.	vs	William Bennet
John Dunlop	vs	Adam Burchfield
Michael Campbell	vs	W. & Am. Johnston
John Young	vs	Enoch Varnum
Jacob Loutzenheizer	vs	John M'Millen
Samuel Anderson	vs	William Forbes, jr.
William Wallace	vs	John M'Kee
John Fenee	vs	William Pollock
William Boggs	vs	William Fulton
Same	vs	Samuel Marshall
David Boggs	vs	William Fulton
Same	vs	Samuel Marshall
John Wilkens, Esq.	vs	Joseph Scott's adm.
Michael Hunter	vs	James Ryan
James Jack	vs	William Thompson
Henry Murphy	vs	William Collins
James M'Call	vs	Wm. M'Clure, Esq.
John Smur	vs	John Whelen
Les. of Rob. Fielding	vs	Christian Bucher
James Tucker et ux.	vs	Elizabeth Hamond
D. M'Millen for &c.	vs	Robert Smith
Rhody, a negro woman,	vs	Peter Trough
W. Gray, late con.	vs	J. Hamsher et al.
Josiah White	vs	John Wilkins, Esq.
Les. of P. M'Anallen	vs	Ax. M'Donald et al.
William Towman	vs	Alexander Wills
William Willock	vs	Andrew Willock
William Earl	vs	A. Richardson, Esq.
Alexander Scott	vs	Peter Drummond
Joseph M'Clurg	vs	William Dunning's bail of S. Mahon.
Les. of M Beltzhover	vs	David Kennedy
Les. of Hugh Scott	vs	William Barret
Richard Taylor	vs	Joseph Leviston
John Wrenshall	vs	William Gray
Vincent Ducomb ind.	vs	Henry Weidner
Thos. B. Patterson	vs	John Hoge Redick
William Nicholson	vs	John Fowler
William Dunning	vs	William Irwin
Lessee of James Stewart et ux.	vs	William Fulton
Jeremiah Sturgeon	vs	William Gray
James Milligan	vs	William Pollock
Walter Walker	vs	John Reed

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are, for the last time required to make payment in one month from this date. Those who neglect this notice, may rest assured that coin pulsive measures will be taken after that time.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, November 25, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION containing 425 acres, lying on the waters of Little Whalen, in Ohio county, state of Virginia, 4 miles from West Liberty, on which Tract there is about one hundred acres of cleared land, two orchards and some meadow. The land is of equal quality to any in the neighbourhood. For further information apply to the Printer of this Gazette.

November 21, 1801.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber some time in June last, a red and white STEER, 3 years old; he is ear marked, but it is not describable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM MARKS.

Allegheny county. Robinson township, Nov. 24, 1801.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Journeymen that are skilled in working at either Copper or Tin, to whom constant employment will be given for one year, and generous wages paid either by the piece or month. Apply to JOHN HAMSHER, Coppersmith and Tinplate worker.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1801.

The subscriber having purchased of a certain Abraham Basley, a Mare, Saddle and Bridle, and in part payment gave him an obligation for Twelve Dollars, payable in three months. And whereas, on leaving my house he took with him, in a clandestine manner, the said Saddle and Bridle; and I presume he will endeavour to part with my obligation, this is therefore to give notice, that no payment will be made by virtue of his order or assignment.

JOHN REED,

Pittsburgh, November 23, 1801.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *November* 18

SUMMARY.

It appears:—That the English fleets on the coast of Holland and Flanders, are daily augmenting, in order to prevent the fleet under the command of Admiral de Winter, from joining the French flotilla at Boulogne.

The SIEGE of ALEXANDRIA

Has actually commenced. On the 17th of August the British fleet made a feint attack on the town, whilst General Cooté advanced with a strong corps towards the outworks, and after a smart resistance carried the redoubts, called Green Hills.

From Constantinople we learn, that Gen. Menou has, in consequence of the above operations, requested an armistice of two days, in order to arrange the articles for the evacuating of Alexandria.

Large corps of the French troops are moving towards Boulogne; and the army of 25,000 men already encamped there, has received orders to be in readiness for embarkation

THE NEGOCIATION

Between England and France, though not yet broke off, is drawing to its conclusion; and hostilities is expected to recommence with vigor.

By a letter from Copenhagen, we are assured that the Court of Denmark has acceded to the treaty of Petersburgh, and that all her West India possessions are on the point of being restored.

The news of the siege of Alexandria having commenced on the 17th of August, is confirmed by an extraordinary courier, who arrived at Vienna about the 22d September. He brought intelligence that the siege was conducted with so much success, that General Menou had requested an armistice of two days, in order to settle the articles of the evacuation of Alexandria, and also the ratification of the convention of Cairo.

A letter of the 22d September, from Paris, says, "If the negociation for peace with Great Britain should not succeed, it is generally expected that at the begining of October the expedition against England will be carried into the execution. The camp near Boulogne received numerous reinforcements on the 13th. Several corps of infantry and cavalry from Lille, Douay, and Arras, are on their march for Calais. Admiral Neilly held a general council of war a few days ago. The troops near Boulogne amounting to 25,000, have received orders to prepare for embarkation and to leave behind all useless baggage. The maritime perfects of Dunkirk, Boulogne, and Havre, and many other general officers, have arrived at Paris to receive their instruction respecting the expedition. Adjutant of the First Consul has been dispatched to Admiral Latrouche at Boulogne. Forty-two gunboats at Calais are still prevented from joining the flotillia at Boulogne by the British cruisers. The Brest fleet it getting ready for sea. The telegraphic correspondence between Brest and Paris is uncommonly frequent."

The number of British vessels cruising at the mouth of the Scheldt increased daily; and the number of English men of war off the coast of Holland and Flanders receive continual augmentation, in order to prevent the sailing of the Dutch fleet under Admiral DE WINTER, which was supposed to be destined for Boulogne, to protect the sailing of the French flotilla from Calais.

Mr. PINCKNEY, the American minister to the court of Madrid, left the Hague on the 25th of September for the place of his destination.

Capt. Gardiner, who arrived at this port yesterday from Petersburgh, which place he left on the 16th September informs us, that on the 11th it was rumoured that the Emperor ALEXANDER was taken suddenly and dangerously ill; supposed to be occasioned by a stroke of *Russian oratory*—the same disorder which carried off the late Emperor PAUL.

BALTIMORE, *November* 16.

An officer of the Enterprise has politely favoured the editors of the Federal Gazette with the following articles:

August 5, an insurrection took place at Tripoli amongst the principal inhabitants, in consequence of a report that the admiral was captured by an American vessel—but, by the policy of the bashaw, it at length subsided.

The Tripolitan cruizers are still at Gibraltar, and nearly deserted by their crews. The few that remain are reduced to the necessity of carrying burdens to obtain a wretched subsistence. The admiral left Gibraltar in an English convoy for Malta, and thereby escaped the vigilance of our vessels. Four cruizers are all in, and Tripoli declared in a state of blockade by Mr. Eaton, our Consul at Tunis. As yet they have not been so fortunate as to capture any American vessel.

The report stated in American papers, of the disaffection of the Maltese toward the English, is erroneous: they appear perfectly satisfied with their present situation.

Alexandria had not fallen; and, having procured a supply of water, was expected to make an obstinate resistance.

The Spanish gun-boats at Algesiras are daily carrying in our vessels, 15 of which lay there, but being under quarantine, while at that place, could not procure a list of their names. The Spanish government issued orders to their gun-boats to molest no vessel bound to Gibraltar, bringing supplies to the American squadron. The report of the Spaniards making preparations for an attack on Gibraltar, is without foundation. The frigate President was at Gibraltar and the other frigates cruizing in the Mediterranean; but, however, expected in.

The following are the particulars of an insurrection that happened at Algiers about the 18th of September, as stated by Consul O'Brien:—When the Dey was in the mosque at prayers with his aids, 10 Turks entered the palace armed, took possession of his seat, hauled down his colours, secured the palace doors, hoisted a flag for a new one, and, from the windows above, offered a reward of 10,000 sequins to any person who would take his life. As he could not come out of the door of the mosque, on account of its being situated under the windows of the palace, and the Turks within having it in their power to fire upon them, they cut a passage through the back of the building, and entering the palace, attacked the insurgents, seven of whom made their escape, the other three fought until two of them, overcome by loss of blood, were compelled to surrender. The other was cut to pieces in the Dey's seat, after usurping that post of honour for three hours. All however was quiet when we left there, the 22d September.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 18.

By sevearal letters from the officers and crews of the American vessels detained at Algesiras, it appears, that those unfortunate men are treated by their unmanly victors, with more than savage brutality. We have now before us a letter from one of the crew of the ship Molly, of this port dated October 20 which states "our captain, supercargo, mates and crew, without exception, have been plundered, and those who refused to strip have been mangled by the swords of these savages. the blood issuing at every stroke. The captain had a stab at him across the table, which had it reached him, would have gone to his heart."

GEORGE-TOWN, *November* 18.

Among the numerous instances of economy shewn by the present administration, we are surprised the National Intelligencer has taken no notice of the Fence round the President's house. It is made of rough split rails and posts, and appears more fit for a cowyard than a king's palace.

LANDS FOR SALE,

Of First Rate Quality, PATENTED.

200 acres in Crawford county, on the east bank of French creek, about 4 miles below Meadville. It is esteemed one of the most valuable tracts of land on French creek.

In the First Donation District.

No. 153, 200 acres—Situate about one mile west of the mouth of Muddy creek.

No. 158, 200 acres—Being one and an half tract east of the mouth of Muddy creek, and about 4 miles west of Bartel Laffer's, on the Franklin road.

No. 170, 200 acres—Situate about two miles west of the Franklin road, and one tract north of the Depreciation and Donation line, adjoining an extensive settlement.

No. 1757, 200 acres—Situate one tract from the western boundary of the state, and two from the south line of the district, in the vicinity of a settlement on Beaver creek.

Second Donation District.

No. 41, 250 acres—Situate on the state road from Pittsburgh to Franklin, about one mile and an half north of Slippery-rock creek.

No. 179, 250 acres—Situate on the south boundary of the district, and the 5th survey from the state line, bounded north by settled lands of James M'Williams, Francis M'Farland and others, on the Mahoning branch of Beaver creek.

No. 1794, 200 acres—Situate one tract from the western boundary of the state, and four west of No. 179.

Third Donation District.

No. 647, 200 acres—In Mercer county, on waters of Shenango creek, 5 surveys east of the western boundary of the district, and one from the north line thereof.

Sixth Donation District.

No. 1196, 200 acres—Situate in Crawford county, one tract west of the south east corner of the Donation surveys, and adjoining settled lands on Oil creek.

No. 1209, 200 acres—Situate near Mr. Plumer's on the state road from Franklin to Waterford.

Seventh Donation District.

No. 1481, 200 acres—Situate on waters of Woodcock creek, Crawford county, about two miles east of the settlement.

Tenth Donation District.

No. 240, 200 acres—East of Waterford, on the waters of French creek.

Depreciation Lands.

In District No. 4, commonly called Cunningham's District.

No. 39, 40, and 41—Situate adjoining, and each containing 235 acres 135 perches. They are within one mile of the Allegheny river, and about of Pittsburgh.

No. 42, adjoining No. 41—Containing 306 acres and 58 perches, bounded on one corner by the Allegheny river, and including the mouth of Deer creek.

No. 91 and 92, adjoining on waters of Deer creek, each containing 235 acres, & 125 perches.

No. 97, 98, and 99—Situate on the west branch of Deer creek, adjoining, and each containing the same quantity as the preceding, from 4 to 2 miles of the Allegheny river.

No. 100 and 101—On the bank of the Allegheny river below Deer creek. No. 100, contains 232 acres and 152 perches, and No. 101, 211 acres and 131 perches.

No. 104 and 105—Situate adjoining on the east branch of Deer creek, each containing 212 acres and 40 perches.

No. 106—Containing 212 acres and 40 perches, on the same waters, adjoining No. 105.

No. 107—Contains 212 acres and 40 perches, on the same waters, and adjoins No. 106.

No. 131, 132, and 133—Situate adjoining on Deer creek and Coal run, each containing 259 acres and 69 perches.

In District No. 5, commonly called Elder's District.

Nos. 27	acres 257	1-10th	mouth of
28	296	3-4	Buffaloe ck.
30	259	2-5	
31	215	7-10	
32	259	4-5	
37	235	4-5	
38	269	4-5	
39	256	4-5	
40	256	4-5	
41	256	4-5	
42	254	7-10	
45	213	2-10	
46	235	2-10	
50	259	2-5	
79	219	1-10	
80	239	1-10	
149	253	8-10	
249	201	7-10	
246	230	3-10	
270	203	9-10	
272	203	9-10	

The above Twenty-one tracts are situate on Buffaloe creek and Limestone run, convenient to the Allegheny river—are generally of the best quality, well watered and timbered.

Unquestionable titles will be made for all the above described Lands, and liberal credit given for the purchase money of the greater part.—Apply to THOMAS COLLINS, Attorney at Law Pittsburgh. November 9, 1801.

Preparing for the Press, and speedily will be Published, The

REPUBLICAN BEACON;

Or, Memoirs and Political Lucubrations of

Alexander Fowler, Esq.

a Brigadier General of the Pennsylvania Militia, formerly an Officer in the British King's 18th or Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, in which British Tyranny will be displayed in a variety of instances.

EPITOME OF THE CONTENTS.

THESE Memoirs contain miscellaneous pieces wrote during the Revolutionary War, and published in the American and English papers—Letters to and from General Fowler whilst a British Officer, on the views and policy of the British Cabinet—His persecution at Boston in 1775, by General Gage, the British Commander in Chief, for daring to announce his Political principles—A charge preferred against him by a combination of Sycophants, for declaring at Philadelphia in 1773, "THAT HE WAS DETERMINED TO RESIGN HIS COMMISSION, SOONER THAN DRAW HIS SWORD AGAINST THE INJURED AMERICANS"—His Trial on this Charge—His Treatment during this Inquisitorial Trial, and the eventual effects thereof—He retires from the King's service, and embarks at Boston for England—His conduct whilst there—He institutes a suit in London, by the advice of the celebrated Serjeant Glynne, against General Gage, for a malicious Prosecution—Damages laid at FIVE THOUSAND GUINEAS—The Event—He settles his private affairs in England, and takes an emphatic farewell of his Native Country—He arrives in France, and waits upon the American Commissioners—He embarks from Nantz, and arrives in America—His Address to Congress—His infirmities rendering him unable to take an active part against the British invaders, he is appointed by Congress to the confidential Office of Auditor of the Western Department—His conduct therein—Concluding with some Observations on the Conduct of General B—— alias the Big Moon, who is eventually charged by the Citizens of Pittsburgh with a long list of Oppressions, and removed from the Command of the Department, in which business General Fowler became the ostensible Prosecutor in behalf of the People.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING withdrawn from the turpitude of the times, and the prattling of politics to a small farm, I had determined that the evening of my life should have been spent in retirement, but the clamours of party spirit, and calumnies of faction, has roused me from this determination. Dragged forward by the wickedness of some, and the weakness of others, I have been compelled to submit my conduct during the revolutionary war, to the investigation of my fellow citizens, which I flatter myself can never be imputed by the liberal as the effects of either vanity or self interest, when it must appear evident to all, that compulsion is the cause. But methinks I hear some exclaim—Is not this General Fowler an Englishman? True. Was he not an officer in the British King's service? Granted. From whence then springs his resentment to his native country. I will tell you, my fellow citizens. I never opposed the views of my country, until those views became repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, and the inherent rights of mankind. Nay, I went further—I opposed my own interest, when that interest, secluded candour and integrity, and I indignantly spurned the honors of my profession, when those honors became the recompence of servility, and were to be purchased by oppression and injustice. Curse on the wealth and honor gained by such means! Compared with its possession poverty is splendor, and a cabbin * becomes more honorable than a palace.

The parade of garrisons, and din of arms, having been my academy from an early period of my life until the meredian of it, is ill-calculated for study; and attic diction, fine turned periods, and polished numbers, are as seldom the production as the pride of an Old Soldier; but to Republicans plain dealing sounds best, and the disinterested honest man who has openly pursued a fair name, requires neither the pen of a Pope, nor the pencil of an Angelo, to embellish or put a gloss on his actions. My conduct and sufferings for the cause of American Independence, shall be pourtrayed in honest home spun language flowing spontaneously from the heart, for a plain story requires little art, and recorded facts admit of no embellishment.

However, I here beg leave to apprise my fellow citizens, that on the perusal of the REPUBLICAN BEACON, it will not be found that my services to my King and Country, long and faithful as they were, procured me a pension at court—that my principles put money in the funds—or that my integrity annexed a slave to my retinue; but these are laurels which if ambition and avarice cannot envy, honest men will not condemn; for during eighteen years that I served as an an officer in the British King's service, I served with the consciousness of duty discharged to my country, and humanity to my fellow creatures; but my feelings not comporting with the dissolute, despotic views of a British cabinet, I retired from the service after an unheard of prosecution, on the 9th day of October, 1775, not however like the warriors of the East loaded with the spoils and plunder of the industrious, but in the pride of honorable poverty, maimed and loaded with oppression for conduct that merited a better fate, and with the heart felt consolation of having attended, in all situations, to the interest of my country, and the glory of having neglected my own.

As I cannot, I conceive, have a nobler Epitaph than the accusation the Royal Russians exhibited against me in 1775, I take this opportunity of recommending it to my executors, as such, requesting that it may be executed by William Cunningham, Stone cutter, in his best manner.

EPITAPH.

Here lies the body of Alexander Fowler, aged ——. He was born in Northumberland, in Great Britain, and served as an Officer in his Country's service, from an early period of his life, until the meredian of it; but so much was he opposed to the claims of Great-Britain, over America, that he openly and indignantly declared, on the eve of the American Revolution, "That he was determined to resign his commission, sooner than draw his sword against the injured Americans." For which declaration, altho' he suffered a political martyrdom, he had no cause to regret, for America became Independent, and he enjoyed the pleasing consolation of living and dying a Free Man.

"Such in these moments, as in all the past,
On save my Country, Heaven! was his last."

The REPUBLICAN BEACON will be published by subscription, and as soon as such a number of subscriptions are received as will defray the expence of publication, the work will be struck off on good paper and a handsome type.—The price to subscribers will be One Dollar.

Subscriptions are received at Mr. Scull's Printing Office, John Wilkins, Esq. Andrew Richardson, Esq. Samuel Jones, Esq. Recorder. Mr Thomas Bracken, and Mr. Henderson, Pittsburgh—Ephraim Jones, Esq late Sheriff; Captain George Robinson, Major Joseph Ashton, and John Fowler, Esq. Pine township; Samuel Findley, Esq. Samuel Cunningham, Esq. and Abdiel M'Clure, Esq. Butler county; John Littlefield, Esq. Mercer county; George Fowler, Franklin; David Mead, Esq. and Doctor Kennedy, Meadville; Thomas Rees, Esq. and Col. Forster, Presqu'isle; Jonathan Coulter, Esq. and William Plummer, Esq. Beaver; Col. Thomas Stokely, and Mr. John Purviance, Washington; Mr. Sterling Johnston, M'Kee's Port; Colonel Bayard and Col. M'Farland, Elizabeth Town; Andrew Monroe, Esq. Canonsburgh; Col. H. Noble, and George Vallandigham, Noblesburgh; Col. John Sproat, Beaver county; Colonel Bernard Gilleland, Butler county; Col. Robert Reed, Mercer county; Col. Martin, Peters creek.

Just published and for sale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Country Storekeepers and others may be supplied at 50 Cents per dozen.

October 15, 1801.

GABRIEL DUBAC,

Has just received and opened for Sale, at his Store in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Together with

GROCERIES

of the best quality, which he will sell on very moderate terms.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, situate in Westmoreland county, at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogeny river, containing 294 acres and three quarters, most part of which is rich bottom. There is a good farm house, &c. about 20 acres of the best timothy meadow, and 30 acres more of land cleared. There is a good mill seat on the tract, and it is one of the best stock farms in the country, as nearly 180 acres of the richest land in the world, may be easily watered and converted into meadow. There is a great plenty of fine fish, both in the creek and the river, and an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, and several springs of excellent water. For terms apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, in Pittsburgh. October 26, 1801.

Twenty-five Cents per pound,

will be given for

Combed Hogs Bristles,

by the subscriber, They will answer as well after the Hogs are scalded, as before, and those of a Hog of a year old, will answer. He hopes that to encourage manufactures in this western country they will be saved, as their is so little trouble in doing it.

JAMES C. RAMSAY, Brush maker.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1801.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have just received at their Store opposite the Court House, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell low for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,
Near HENDERSON's FERRY,
Wholesale and Retail.

Besides the different kinds of Goods, mentioned in the last Advertisement, he has just received a general assortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Linsey, Flannels, Cotton and Worsted Stockings, Jeans, Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A supplement of

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)

READ'S DIGEST

Of all such Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the several acts) for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subscribers may be supplied with their Books.

This Day is Published,

And may be had of

ZADOK CRAMER,

by the Gross, Dozen or Single,

An Almanack, for 1802,

CONTAINING, besides a variety of miscellaneous matter, a Synopsis of the Inhabitants, Buildings, Trades, Professions, Manufactories, &c. in the Town and vicinity of Pittsburgh, the Census of the United States, &c.—To which will also be added, for those who chuse to purchase, the Constitution of the United States.

Price, per Dozen, with the Constitution, One Dollar, single Twelve and an half Cents—without, 10 Cents, single 1 Cents.

Pittsburgh.

THE Inhabitants of M'Kee's Port and its vicinity are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has commenced the practice of MEDICINE in all its different branches in the town of M'Kee's Port, and hopes by punctuality and attention to business to answer the expectation of those who may call on him for Medical aid,

JAMES MARTIN.

November 12, 1801.

Some time in July last, came to the place of the subscriber, living on the south side of the Monongahela river, about three miles above Pittsburgh, Three SHEEP. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

EDWARD M'EUEN.

November 11, 1801.

Found, among drift wood in the Ohio river, an old FLAT, with an iron chain about 11 feet long, fastened to it. The Flat is of little or no value. The owner may have his property by applying to the subscriber living four miles above Georgetown.

MICHAEL CHRISTLER.

November 4, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS.

Scott & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Second Streets, an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD, CHINA, QUEENS, GLASS and TIN WARE, BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, &c. &c. &c.—Which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

In the above assortment there is

Irish Linnens, Silks and warranted Boulting Cloths.

Pittsburgh, September 10, 1801. tf.

FOR SALE,

The time of a smart and very active

Mulatto Girl,

one and twenty years old, and who has about seven years to serve. Apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, Water Street, near Henderson's ferry.

Pittsburgh, 24th September, 1801.

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* General Fowler resides now in the evening of his life in a Cabbin. His principles taught him to be satisfied with little, and to be content under a clapboard roof. He enjoys good health, and continues conscientiously scrupulous in his politics, and sooner than depart an iota from what he thinks just and right he would submit to live in a barren glade.